NOAA Satellites and Information
FY 2004 Budget Highlights

NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service - also known as "NOAA Satellites and Information" (NESDIS) requests a total of $837.5 million (M) for FY2004:

Highlights include:
Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF):

- **$91.2M in the Environmental Satellite Observations Systems line**
- **$59.1M in the NOAA's Data Centers and Information Services line**

Procurement, Acquisitions and Construction (PAC):

- **$668.6M in Satellite Acquisitions line**
- **$4.6M for Continuity of Critical Facilities**
- **$3.0M for EOS and Advanced Polar Data Processing**
- **$8.2M for Suitland Facility**

The FY2004 President's Budget Request represents an increase of $79M over the FY2003 President's Budget Request.

NOAA Satellites and Information

NOAA Satellite and Information is responsible for the Nation's operational environmental satellite systems. Through its national data centers, it also manages the largest collection of atmospheric, geosphysical, and oceanographic data in the world.

NOAA's satellite systems are composed of the current geostationary operational environmental satellites (GOES) and the polar-orbiting operational environmental satellites (POES), and future systems currently under development such as GOES-R and the National Polar-orbiting Operational Satellite Systems (NPOESS). Data from these satellite systems and data centers are used by NOAA offices, a wide variety of users within the United States at Federal, state, and local levels, private sector, academia, and industry to support critical activities aimed at enhancing the Nation's economy, security, environment, and quality of life in the areas of ocean and coastal management, weather and water, climate, food security, and disaster support services and applications. NOAA also actively develops strategic partnerships with domestic and international partners through global environmental monitoring systems to access and leverage non-NOAA environmental satellite data to support NOAA's missions. Additionally, on behalf of the Department of Commerce, NOAA Satellites and Information licenses the operation of private remote-sensing space systems.

Users of NOAA Satellites and Information products and services have grown at an exponential rate. The FY2004 Budget Request is designed to meet the growing and increasingly complex needs for our products and services from NOAA's line offices, key customers and partners in the private sector, military, numerous federal civil agencies, state and local governments, and academia.

FY 2004 Program Changes

Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES): NOAA requests an increase of **$50,156,000** for a total request of **$277,554,000** to support continued post launch requirements for GOES I-M; the continued procurement of the GOES-N series satellites, instruments, ground systems, and systems support necessary to maintain continuity of Geostationary operations; and planning and development of the GOES-R series of satellites and instruments. The operating objectives of the GOES program include developing, procuring, and launching geostationary operational environmental satellites. The requirements for higher spatial and temporal resolution of the data drives the NOAA's plans for development of the next generation GOES systems. NOAA has structured a sound develop program for GOES R and the FY2004 activities are critical to ensure that the Nation's geostationary environmental satellites will continue to provide uninterrupted critical services in the future.

NOAA Polar-orbiting Systems program: The NOAA Polar-orbiting Systems program comprises both the Polar-orbiting Operational Satellites (POES) system and the National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite Systems (NPOESS). NOAA requests a net increase of **$31,545,000** for a total request of **$391,083,000** for the continuation of NOAA's Polar-orbiting Systems program and reflects an increase of $39,450,000 for NPOESS and decrease of $7,905,000 for POES.

Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellites (POES). The POES program objectives include procuring, launching and operating the polar-orbiting operational satellites and maintaining associated ground systems that command and control the satellites and acquire their data. POES data complement GOES data by providing global environmental data for a wide range of national and international applications, including weather, climate, oceanographic, and marine forecasts and warnings. POES satellites also collect data from buoys, aircraft, and other remote platforms and relay them to central processing and distribution sites. With close to 30 years of data, POES data are increasingly important for looking at long-term trends in climate and the environment.

National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS): In 1994, the decision was made to integrate the current civil and military polar-orbiting meteorological satellite systems of the Nation into a single, national system capable of satisfying both civil and national security requirements for space-based, remotely sensed environmental data at significantly lower cost than continuing two separate systems. The systems that will be converged under NPOESS include NOAA's POES system and U.S. Department of Defense's Defense Meteorological Satellite Program. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is providing an infusion of technology from select research missions. NOAA, DoD, and NASA formed a tri-agency Integrated Program Office to develop, acquire, and operate the new NPOESS. In August 2002, Northrop Grumman was selected as the prime contractor for the NPOESS program to cover the Acquisition and Operations phase of the NPOESS program.

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE